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## IN BOSTON.

The anti-inflation mass meeting in Faneuil Hall, April 4th, drew together an audience of about 3,000 business men, who were enthusiastic and unanimous in protesting against any further expansion of the currency. WILLIAM GRAY, a prominent merchant and capitalist, presided, and there was a list of 133 vice-presidents, including such men as CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, ROBERT C. WINTHROP, GEORGE TYLER BIGELOW, WILLIAM AMORY, E. R. MUDGE, and JOHN Q. ADAMS.

The President said they had met to take counsel together upon the observance of the public faith. He adverted to the first legal-tender act, and the subsequent action of MASSACHUSETTS and Congress down to March, 1869, when the UNITED STATES solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period, for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. More than five years have since elapsed, and Congress has lamentably failed to uphold the public faith. Now it is proposed to increase the legal-tender issues to \$400,000,000. The legal-tender acts could be sustained only as war measures to preserve the Government, but by the proposed legislation Congress would assume the power to enlarge the amount of currency at any time and to any extent. A sound currency is the great demand of the labor of the country upon the Government, and it is the great office of the Government to place its stamp upon the coin of the

country, attesting its worth for commercial purposes, and it should never issue one dollar of paper money. So long as Government paper is dishonored and unpaid there can be no return to specie payments, and we appeal to the President to uphold the public faith. Vicksburg is not and will not be forgotten, and he who led our troops to victory can protect us from defeat, and we confidently rely upon him to exercise his constitutional veto to preserve us from the threatened calamity of an unlimited issue of irredeemable paper money. We appeal to the people of the country, who hold in their own hands, in a large measure, its future destiny. We appeal alike to the North and the South, to the East and the West, to keep inviolate the public faith. We will write upon our banners, never to be erased, "The public faith—it must and shall be preserved."

GEORGE B. BLAKE, Jr., of the banking house of BLAKE BROS., in presenting the resolutions said: We are here because, believing in honest dealing between man and man, we feel that we have a right to demand that Congress and the President shall fully redeem every pledge of the public faith. It is fit and needful that MASSACHUSETTS should at this hour, through her citizens, speak plainly and in good set terms on this vital subject. It is our humiliation that in the Senate of the UNITED STATES the voice of our Commonwealth in behalf of an honest currency is unheard. [Applause.] The voice that we know would have spoken, and in no doubtful words, for our honor and the country's, is silent in death. Let us then, now and here, put ourselves with good courage on the side of the right. Be assured our cause is just, and though ignorance and the devices of the dishonest and ambitious may for a time defeat it, success will come at last.

The following resolutions were adopted:

That the passage and approval of any act to increase the issue of irredeemable paper money would be a deliberate violation of a sacred pledge.

That the refusal of Congress to apply the surplus revenues of the past few years to the redemption of the United States notes in coin has converted one of the most dangerous weapons of war into an instrument of injustice and oppression in a time of profound peace.

That it has continued and aggravated the evils of uncertainty and wide fluctuations in values which an irredeemable currency always brings, and has led directly to those financial ills which it is now sought to remedy by fresh issues of the currency which caused them.

That those members of Congress who have voted for the pending currency measures have thereby assailed the credit and good name of the country, cast new dishonor upon its unredeemed promises, and inflicted a grievous wrong upon the people.

That as paper money, sustained only by an indefinite promise,

is the speculator's and not the people's currency, the evils of a new issue will fall chiefly upon the producing sections, while its delusive and temporary advantages will be seized by the great commercial cities and the centres of free capital, and we repel, in the name of Boston and New England, the insinuation that our hostility to the pending measures, by which we can profit at the expense of others, arises from self interest.

That, as inflation always raises the prices of articles of consumption more rapidly than it raises wages, any further issue of currency would specially injure every man and woman dependent upon a salary, and that the citizens of Boston confidently appeal to President GRANT to veto any and every bill which violates the pledge which he made it his first official act to approve.

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#### NEW YORK VIEWS.

A remarkable audience gathered March 24, at Cooper Institute, to consider the National finances, a subject the discussion of which is popularly supposed to be especially dry and devoid of interest. The large hall was crowded as in times of political excitement, but with a class of men seldom seen in large political gatherings—earnest and thoughtful men, who listened with close attention to each address, and attested their hearty interest in the subject by prompt responses whenever a speaker made an unusually happy hit, or touched the chord of popular sympathy.

Speeches were made by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, E. C. COWDIN, A. A. LOW, EDWARD ATKINSON, S. B. CHITTENDEN, and others.

The following resolutions were adopted:

*Whereas*, A promise to pay money, whether emanating from an individual or a Government, is not itself money; and

*Whereas*, An increase of so-called paper money by our Government at this time, with the understanding that it is not to be redeemed with coin when duly demanded, would produce alarm and consternation, imperil the entire credit system throughout the land, and cause all prudent men to make future contracts only in gold at the present standard of weight and fineness; would be injurious and humiliating to the Government itself, because it would lower its standard at home and its credit abroad; would be injurious and demoralizing to everybody who has occasion to buy or sell, to borrow or lend, because its inevitable fluctuations would destroy the accuracy of the fixed standard for measuring values; would be injurious to inconsiderate men, because by affording unnatural facilities for speculation it would tempt them to burden themselves with debt in order to embark in hazardous schemes; would be injurious to stable business men, because these fluctuations and speculations would tend to deter them from engaging in the legitimate branches of trade, commerce, and manufactures; and moreover,

would deprive them in a measure, of the use of their fair share of the money and capital of the country: and finally, would be injurious to the agricultural, industrial, and laboring classes, because, as all history, and especially our recent experience, has taught them, it would enhance the price of those commodities which they need for daily use, without conferring upon them compensating benefits; and

*Whereas*, In the judgment of this meeting the existing volume of the currency is sufficiently large for carrying on the legitimate business of the country, and a return to specie payments at the earliest practicable day is alike the dictate of good faith and of sound policy; therefore,

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of the business men of the City of New York here assembled, it would be unjust, unwise, and highly prejudicial to the interests of the whole American people for Congress, in this era of profound peace, to swell the present volume of currency by providing for an additional issue of United States legal-tender notes, or any other kind of irredeemable paper money whatever.

*Resolved*, That if it be deemed expedient by Congress to establish a system of free banking, or to authorize a further issue of National bank notes, we insist that the honor and credit of the Government, as well as the safety and prosperity of our citizens, require that the system be based on solid foundations, and guarded from abuse by stringent restrictions; that the existing provision of law requiring a reserve of twenty-five per cent. be maintained, and that one of the fundamental and irrevocable provisions of the system shall be an efficient mode of redemption in coin.

*Resolved*, That the prompt action of Congress in avowing, as the settled policy of the Government, that no more currency of any kind not redeemable in coin shall be issued, will tend to allay present anxiety, restore confidence, and give new life and prosperity to commerce and the general business of the country.

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